



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## PERSONAL NOTES.

### AMERICA.

**Amherst.**—Anson Daniel Morse, who was last year elected to the chair of History in Amherst College, was born August 13, 1846, in Cambridge, Lamville County, Vermont. His preparation for college was obtained at the Union School of St. Albans, Vermont, and at Johnson Academy, Vermont. In 1866, he entered Amherst College, from which institution he was graduated 1871, with the degree of A. B. The year following graduation was spent abroad, mostly at Florence and Rome. From 1872 to 1875 he taught in Williston Academy, Easthampton, Massachusetts, receiving in the meantime, in 1874, an A. M. from his *alma mater*. The year 1875-76 was spent studying at Heidelberg, Germany. Then he accepted the position of Instructor of Political Economy in Amherst College. In 1877-78 his position was that of Professor of Political Economy and Instructor in History; from 1878 to 1892 he served as Professor of History and Political Economy. In 1892 his position was changed to the Professorship of History.

Professor Morse is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and in 1890 was elected by the Academy to the position of Councilor. He is a member of the American Historical Association, and the American Economic Association, in which body also he has held the position of Councilor.

The published works of Professor Morse are :

"*The Increase of State Control and its Causes*," *The Citizen*, May, 1886.

"*The Political Influence of Andrew Jackson*," *Political Science Quarterly*, June, 1886.

"*The Cause of Secession*," *Political Science Quarterly*, September, 1887.

"*Equality in Taxation—Commercial Union With Canada*," Contributed to "*The National Revenue*," 1888.

"*Preparation for Citizenship at Amherst College*," *Education*, December, 1888.

"*The Commercial Relations of American Countries*," *The Chautauquan*, March, 1889.

"*Alexander Hamilton*," *Political Science Quarterly*, March, 1890.

"*The Place of Party in the Political System*," *ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY*, November, 1891.

"*The Democratic Party*," Political Science Quarterly, December, 1891.

"*The Republican Party*," Political Science Quarterly, September, 1892.

**Beloit College.**—Professor Aaron Lucius Chapin, of Beloit College, died at Beloit, Wis., July 22, 1892. He was born at Hartford, Conn., February 6, 1817. He entered Yale College, taking the degree of A. B. in 1837, and then studied at Union Theological Seminary preparatory to entering the ministry. He completed his course there in 1842, and two years later accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Milwaukee, Wis. This pastorate was held until 1849, when he was appointed President of Beloit College. In 1853 he was made Professor of History and Civil Polity in the same institution. He resigned the presidency in 1886, but continued to fulfill the duties of his professorship until the time of his death. Professor Chapin received the honorary degree of D. D. from Williams College in 1853, and that of LL. D. from the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1882. He was a member of the Political Economy Club of New York and of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, holding the presidency of the latter society from 1878 to 1881. Besides many contributions to the *Chicago Dial*, he has published the following works:

"*Recast of Wayland's Elements of Political Economy*." New York, 1878.

"*First Principles of Political Economy*." New York, 1879.

Articles in "Johnson's Cyclopædia," as associate editor, on political economy and related subjects.

Professor Robert Coit Chapin succeeds to the chair left vacant by his father's death. He was born at Beloit, Wis., January 4, 1863. After a preparatory course at the Beloit High School, he entered Beloit College in 1881, graduating in 1885. He received the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1888. In 1887 he became a student at the Yale Divinity School, taking the degree of B. D. there in 1890. His theological course embraced extra work in the field of history and economics, and after graduating from the Divinity School he accepted an appointment as Professor of History and Instructor in Modern Languages at Drury College, Springfield, Mo., a position which he held until called to the chair at Beloit. Professor Chapin is a member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

**Nebraska State University.**—Howard Walter Caldwell, appointed Professor of History in the Nebraska State University at the beginning of the present academic year, was born August 26, 1858, at Bryan,

Williams Co., Ohio. He entered the Nebraska State University at Lincoln in September, 1874, taking the degree of Ph. B. in June, 1880. The same year he became Principal of the High School at Geneva, Neb., and the following season, 1881-82, held a like position at Lincoln. During 1882-83 he studied at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He was Instructor in History in Nebraska State University from 1883 to 1887, when he was made Adjunct Professor of History; then in 1891 Associate Professor of American History and Civics, and in the present year full Professor. He has been Secretary of the State Historical Society since 1890; is a member of the American Historical Association and of the American Economic Association.

Professor Caldwell has published the following works:

*"History of the University of Nebraska."* Reports and Transactions Nebraska State Historical Society. Vol. III.

*"History in American Colleges."* Report of State Superintendent and Educational Journal. 1890.

In preparation: *"Methods of Teaching History,"* to appear in Journal of Education, 1893; and *"History of Education in Nebraska,"* will appear as a monograph in the Educational Series.

He is editor of "Reports and Transactions of Nebraska State Historical Society."

**University of Chicago.**—Professor Henry Pratt Judson has accepted the Professorship of Political Science and Constitutional History in the University of Chicago. He was born at Jamestown, New York, December 20, 1849, and graduated from Williams College in 1870. Immediately after graduation he was appointed to the position of Instructor in Classics and History, and Principal in the High School of Troy, N. Y. In 1885 he resigned this position to take the chair of History in the University of Minnesota, where he remained until called to Chicago in 1892. Professor Judson received the degree of A. M. from Williams College in 1883. He is a member of the American Historical Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Besides contributing to periodicals, he has published the following works:

*"Allen and Greenough's Cæsar's Gallic War"* (as joint editor). 1885.

*"Cæsar's Army."*

*"Troy Citizen's Corps"* (a study in local history). 1885.

Professor Edouard Hermann v. Holst, who has accepted the position of Head Professor of the Department of History in the University of Chicago, was born at Fellin, in the province of Livonia, Russia, June 19, 1841. Livonia is a portion of the district conquered by the German Order, and was colonized by Germans, but

was ceded to Russia in 1721. Professor v. Holst's birthplace is just west of Dorpat, and some two hundred miles southwest of St. Petersburg. The son of a Lutheran minister, a German by descent, he received his early education at a gymnasium in his native town, and in the spring of 1860 entered the University of Dorpat. This he left in 1863 to continue his work at Heidelberg, where Häusser was lecturing at that time. Here he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1865. In the summer of 1866 he went to St. Petersburg, as a teacher, having previously begun by travel in France, Italy and Algiers, to develop the broad cosmopolitan spirit which gives his university instruction a peculiar value. During a second visit to southern France, in 1867, his publication of a political pamphlet\* on the significance of the attempt made in 1866 by a Russian revolutionist upon the life of the Czar prevented his return to St. Petersburg. In July of 1867 v. Holst sailed for the United States, where he had to make his way in the face of extreme poverty. He occupied himself in teaching and became assistant editor of Schem's "*Deutsch-Amerikanisches Conversations-Lexicon*," acting at the same time as correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*. With the encouragement of his friend, the eminent historian v. Sybel, he began the study of our government and history, which resulted in his great work upon the constitutional development of the United States. After five years' residence in this country v. Holst accepted a call in 1872 to the newly reorganized University of Strassburg, as Assistant (extraordinary) Professor of History. In 1874 he was called to the University of Freiburg im Br. as full Professor, a position he occupied when invited to undertake the work in Chicago. In 1878-79 Professor v. Holst was delegated by the Prussian Academy of Sciences to make further historical investigations in the United States, having placed at his disposal a considerable sum of money for this purpose. On this occasion he was able to visit the Southern States and the districts beyond the Mississippi for the first time.

Professor v. Holst is not wanting in political experience. In 1882 he was summoned by the Grand Duke of Baden to membership in the upper house of the Diet, a position he later held as representative of the University. His legislative duties occupied a very considerable portion of his time during the sessions of the legislature.

Professor v. Holst lectured in Freiburg upon the History of the French Revolution, of the Napoleonic Period and of Europe since 1815, as well as that of Prussia. He possesses great powers as a lecturer and will, with his broad, living knowledge of European conditions,

\* "*Das Attentat vom 10 April in seiner Bedeutung für die culturgeschichtliche Entwicklung Russlands.*"

awaken in the American students a new interest in forms of modern development outside of the United States.

Professor v. Holst has for years past directed almost his entire attention to his extended work "*Verfassungsgeschichte der Vereinigten Staaten seit der Administration Jacksons*,"\* the first volume of which appeared in 1873, and which is now complete, comprising in the English translation seven volumes and covering the period from the election of Jackson to the outbreak of the war. This work has been carried on, it ought to be said, far away from any great collection of materials and in spite of prolonged and distressing ill-health, which might well have driven all thoughts of continuing his laborious undertaking from the mind of a less determined author. In addition to this Professor v. Holst has published "*Staatsrecht der Vereinigten Staaten von Am.*" (translated) in Marquadsen's "*Handbuch der Oeffentlichen Rechte*," 1885, and the volume on "Calhoun" in the American Statesman Series.

#### GERMANY.

Munich.—Karl Konrad Ferdinand Maria von Amira, of the University of Freiburg in Baden, has been elected Professor of Civil Law, Public Law, Bavarian Law and the History of Law and of the German Empire at the University of Munich. Professor v. Amira was born at Aschaffenburg, in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, and received his early education at Munich in the common schools and at Wilhelm's Gymnasium. His higher education was obtained at the University of Munich, from which he received, 1873, the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. In 1874-75 he was instructor (*Privatdocent*) at the University of Munich; since then he has been Professor (*Ordentlich*) of Church Law, German Law, and International Law, and Professor of the Encyclopædia of Jurisprudence at the University of Freiburg in Baden.

Prof. v. Amira has been since 1887 a member *Ordinarius regie scientiarum Upsalensis*, and in 1892 became a corresponding member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, of Munich.

Besides several critical essays on the history of law, which appeared in journals, especially the *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1881-1892, he has published the following works:

1873 "*Die Formen der Verfestung in den oberbayerischen Rechtsquellen des 14. Jahrhunderts.*" (Oberbayer. Archiv, Band XXXII.)

1874. "*Das altnorwegische Vollstreckungsverfahren.*" München.

1874. "*Erbenfolge und Verwandtschaftsgliederung nach den altniederdeutschen Rechten.*" München.

\* The first volume is introductory and appears in Germany as "*Verfassung und Demokratie der Ver. Staaten von Am.*"

1876. "*Ueber Zweck und Mittel der germanischen Rechtsgeschichte.*" München.

1877. "*Die Anfänge des normannischen Rechts.*" (Histor. Zeitschrift, Neue Folge, Bd. III.)

1875. "*Die Vormundschaft im deutschen Recht des Mittelalters.*" (Kritische Vierteljahrsschrift für Gesetzgebung, etc., Bd. XVII.)

1876. "*Zur salfränkischen Eideshilfe.*" (Germania, Zschr. für deutsch. Alterthum, Bd. XX.)

1882. "*Nordgermanisches Obligationsrecht.*" Band I. (Altschwedisches Obligationsrecht.) Leipzig.

1883. "*Das Endinger Judenspiel, zum ersten Mal herausgegeben.*" Halle.

1888. "*Zur Textgeschichte des Frostupingsbók.*" (Germania, Bd. XXXII.)

1889. "*Recht*" (im Grundriss der german. Philologie von H. Paul, Bd. II b, Seite 35-200).

1890. "*Investitur des Kanzlers.*" (Mittheilungen des Instituts für österreich. Geschichtsforschung, Bd. XI.)

1891. "*Nordgermanisches Obligationsrecht.*" Band II. Westnordisches Obligationsrecht.) 1. Hälfte.

1891. "*Thierstrafen und Thierprocesse.*" Innsbruck (auch in Mittheil. des Instituts f. österr. Geschichtsforschung, Bd. XII.)